

PRESIDENT WILSON TAKES RIDE IN THE CITY

Spends an Hour on Speedway, in Capitol Grounds and Intervening Streets.

President Wilson went for a motor ride today, leaving the White House grounds for the first time since he was ordered to bed last October by Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician, "a very sick man."

The President was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Grayson and a motorcade of about 200 men, including the Speedway along the Potomac. A closed car was used and the party left through the southern gates. Photographers who had waited several weeks for the President's reappearance in public were prohibited by the police from taking photographs.

Almost ideal weather prevailed for the President's ride, the day being as balmy as one in late spring, with only a gentle wind stirring. The car was kept closed throughout, although, however, the President sat in the rear seat with Mrs. Wilson.

From the Speedway the President drove into the city and down Pennsylvania avenue around the Capitol and thence to the White House. He was out a little more than an hour, and appeared to have enjoyed his outing.

Green Senator Borah. Going through the Capitol grounds the President passed Senator Borah of Idaho, and recognition was simultaneous, both waving their hands and smiling. Throughout the trip, Dr. Grayson said, the President was delighted and remarked that he felt like he had been away from Washington for a long time.

Passing the vicinity of a market park at 35 cents a pound, although he has given much serious consideration to the high cost of living, the President remarked to Mrs. Wilson: "That brings it home to you when you see a big sign like that."

The President's trip was a day today, suggested that he would like to go riding, and when he renewed the suggestion today Dr. Grayson acquiesced. The President's motorcade was a secret service machine drew up to the south entrance of the White House at about 11 o'clock. A few minutes later the President, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Grayson came out from under the colonnade.

The President walked to the car with the aid of his cane. Dr. Grayson was at his side and held lightly to the President's arm.

The President was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Grayson. He wore his gray sweater under a medium weight overcoat.

Dr. Grayson said that the President had much been bothered by his trip, and that an examination of his blood pressure on his return showed it to be quite normal.

The President, Dr. Grayson said, probably will not go out driving every day for a time. Today's trip was the nature of a diversion, and future trips will be regulated by the weather. There will be no set schedule.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO SELL GERMAN SHIPS

Sale by the Shipping Board as soon as practicable of government-owned ships was urged by Senator Edges, of New Jersey, today in introducing a joint resolution which would permit the board to dispose of the German vessels in the most advantageous manner to the government, with every effort being made to retain them under American registry.

The resolution, introduced by the New Jersey senator, stated: "I have presented this joint resolution to the Senate for its consideration, for the purpose of terminating as rapidly as is consistent with good business the government's ownership of the merchant marine and its destructive competition with the business interests of the country, and to the extent of the burden of taxation can be reduced and return to normal conditions be encouraged."

W. W. ESTES IS APPOINTED AID TO MORGUE MASTER

The Commissioners today appointed William W. Estes of 1092 7th street to be assistant morgue master to succeed Henry O. Gruck, who resigned a week ago. Estes was a member of the Home Defense League during the war.

MEXICO MAY DEMAND RIGHT TO IMPORT ARMS

Mexico is said to be preparing to demand permission to import arms and munitions of war from the United States.

Higinio Medina, subsecretary of foreign affairs, in a statement which has been reported to the State Department, has announced that the Secretary of State is to be asked to permit the Mexican government to import arms and munitions of war from the United States.

PARACHUTE MAN DROPPED IN RIVER

Charles L. Willis Loses Life in Jump—Floyd Smith Saved.

In testing a new type of parachute for use on airplanes at Bolling Field this afternoon one man lost his life and another narrowly escaped a similar fate from drowning. The parachutes carrying the men fell into the river opposite the War College.

Floyd Smith, inventor of the parachute, was saved, while Charles L. Willis, his assistant, was drowned.

Smith was saved by a naval launch which went to his rescue. Willis, however, was not rescued. He was in an airplane piloted by Lieut. Haines from Bolling Field about 1:30 o'clock. They went up about 1,200 feet when both men jumped in separate parachutes.

The wind carried them to the river opposite the War College and they landed in the water. The naval launch was rushed to the scene, but Willis had sunk before aid could reach him. Smith was rescued. Search for the body of Willis was immediately instituted.

The parachute jumping exhibition this afternoon was given for the benefit of the Army. Motion picture men of the Army were up in the air when the two men fell into the river. When the parachute carrying Willis struck the water it completely enveloped him and he was unable to free himself.

Both he and the parachute sank almost immediately. It is reported that harbor police will be called upon to drag the river in the vicinity of the accident. Willis was taken to Bolling Field in a motor boat and immediately removed to the hospital there. It was stated late this afternoon that he was resting comfortably.

TURKISH WARSHIPS WILL BE BROKE UP AND REPAIRED

By the Associated Press. LONDON, March 3.—The disposition of the Turkish warships was definitely settled by the allied supreme council today, when it decided that the peace treaty should provide that the warships be broken up and repaired.

The Turkish army will be reduced to such a point by the peace terms that it will not be effective against another country.

The council deliberated this morning over the report of Marshal Foch on the military situation in regard to Turkey, but it did not determine upon the details of the military terms of the treaty.

LONDON, March 3.—Only a few cutters will be left to Turkey. The Turkish army will be reduced to such a point by the peace terms that it will not be effective against another country.

The council is expected to finish its labors, as far as the preliminary decisions of the council will be reviewed. The council members, however, are expected to be in agreement with their decisions. It is in accord with the nature of a diversion, and future trips will be regulated by the weather. There will be no set schedule.

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D. C. FOOD PRICES EXCEED THOSE OF ANY OTHER U. S. CITIES

December 15 Report Shows Average of 9 Per Cent More for Edibles.

Washington buyers of retail food paid an average of about 9 per cent higher for their food commodities on December 15, 1919, than buyers in many other cities of the United States. It is shown in the monthly labor review today by the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor.

This city, however, was not alone. Housewives and buyers of food generally along the Atlantic coast paid more than those in the central and western portions of the country, prices being particularly high in Washington, Philadelphia and New York and particularly low, as compared with the rest of the country, in San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis and New Orleans.

For example, on December 15, 1919, the price for the average unit of staple foodstuffs in Washington was 47 cents. In Philadelphia the same unit sold for 45 cents. In New York, taking prices for 30 cents in San Francisco, 30 cents in St. Louis, 34 cents in New Orleans for 31 cents. Food purchases in Washington paid 13 per cent more for pork chops on December 13 than purchasers in many other cities, however, the price here on the unit of 39 cents, and in most other cities from 40 to 45 cents.

Buyers in Washington paid 10 per cent more for margarine, lard and canned peas than those in most of the cities of the country on that date.

Round steak cost 42 cents here on December 15, as compared with 44 cents in New York and Philadelphia, 45 cents in Seattle, 46 cents in San Francisco, 34 cents in St. Louis and 29 cents in New Orleans. Storage eggs in Washington on December 15 cost 64 cents, while household buyers in St. Louis paid 59 cents, in New York 62 cents, Philadelphia 64 cents, Milwaukee 60 cents, Chicago 60 cents and Buffalo 60 cents.

Butter Price High Here. Butcher showed the greatest increase in Washington over other cities of all commodities, costing 82.5 cents on December 15, higher than in any other city except Philadelphia, where butter cost 87 cents a pound.

Statements that prices decreased in December are not true, but by statistics of food prices, the bureau reported. Figures compiled by the bureau show that the retail cost of twenty-two articles of food in December was the highest ever attained, being more than 10 per cent higher than in November, 1919; 5 per cent higher than in December, 1918, and 88 per cent higher than in December, 1913. The comparisons are based on actual retail prices of twenty-two of the most essential foods, according to the consumption of the average family.

Dr. Royal Meeker, commissioner of statistics, predicted that prices and the cost of living generally will not come down in the immediate future, and, if the trend continues, a train of unfortunate circumstances such as tight money, bank failures and other financial calamities will result in a further increase in prices. Dr. Meeker says: "Undoubtedly profiteering of a most reprehensible sort has existed and does exist today, but the profiteer is a result of excessive prices, not the cause thereof. His influence in boosting prices is negligible."

Physical Facts. "If all the profiteers in the world could be apprehended and thrown into jail or lined up and executed, it would have no appreciable influence upon prices."

"It has been suggested that the abnormally high prices are psychological in origin and that prices will fall as soon as the people can be made to think falling prices. Of course, psychology is involved in every price, but the quantities of currency and the physical facts of commodities are the primary factors that no psychic legislation can overcome."

"I see no prospect of any considerable fall in prices for several years to come. The only way prices can be brought down is by the government's action in reducing the quantity of money in circulation, by the government's action in reducing the quantity of money in circulation, by the government's action in reducing the quantity of money in circulation."

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NOW FOR THE RUSH



GETTING READY FOR THE BIG FISH.

ALBERT STRAUSS, U. S. RESERVE BOARD MEMBER, RESIGNS

War Begun During Period of Peace, Now Finished, He Says—Needs Rest.

Albert Strauss of New York resigned today as a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Strauss said he had accepted appointment to the board with the understanding that he would be allowed to retire when his work was finished. He felt, he said, that this time had come, especially in view of his need for a rest.

Came to Help Win War. Mr. Strauss came to Washington to help win the war, acting as an advisor to Secretary McAdoo on international finance.

The War Trade Board was organized because he became a member, taking on also the task of advising the censoring of the board's work in reconstruction.

In October, 1918, he was asked by Mr. McAdoo to accept a place on the Federal Reserve Board. He was brought to the board, and Treasury officials being anxious to fill them with high-class men, because of the importance of the board's work in reconstruction.

His duties in Washington and also abroad as a member of the American financial mission at the peace conference, he said, had kept him away from home much longer than he expected.

Mr. Strauss was desirous of making it clear there had been no friction in the board.

ANARCHISTS OF MILAN FAIL TO SET UP REGIME

Strike Ended, Radicals Attack Factories, Tramways and Stores. Expelled by Military Forces.

MILAN, March 3.—In compliance with orders from socialist leaders, workers who have been on strike yesterday, but anarchist groups attacked factories, the tramways and stores and compelled a continuation of the strike.

Radicals seized a number of Milan establishments and proclaimed a soviet, but were expelled by military forces.

An attack on the labor exchange by anarchists was repulsed by the troops.

MR. CHOATE RENAMED FOR SMITHSONIAN BOARD

The Senate today adopted a resolution introduced by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts providing for the reappointment of Charles F. Choate, Jr., of Massachusetts as a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Choate's present term expires March 15.

SOCIALISTS FOR SEIZURE OF KAISER'S FORTUNE

Former German Ruler Denounced and His Record Subject to Ridicule.

BERLIN, March 2 (by the Associated Press).—The fight to deprive the former emperor of his properties and fortune began in earnest today, when the motion of the majority socialists of the diet to refer the issue to the national assembly precipitated an acrimonious debate.

The majority socialists vied with the independents in denunciation of the former ruler in an effort to defeat the proposed settlement by accomplishing the confiscation of the Hohenzollern possessions. This would be done through constitutional amendment, voting the former emperor a fixed sum for his maintenance.

Deputy Graf, a majority socialist, declared that the ex-ruler had failed to live up to the promises made by him during the war. He had not been the guardian of the peace, but the guardian of the war. He had not been the guardian of the peace, but the guardian of the war.

He expressed doubt as to whether the peace had been achieved by his continuous satting of the sword and proclamations of the mailed fist.

The democrats and the clericals joined in voting for the government's motion providing that the settlement be referred to the committee on judiciary.

The bill under advisement and conferences are expected to last many weeks. The majority of the socialists are providing for action by the national assembly has been temporarily tabled.

SYME WILL DEFEND IN PEPCO APPEAL

Commission to Employ Former Corporation Counsel as Attorney.

The Public Utilities Commission, it is understood, will employ Conrad H. Syme, former corporation counsel, as special attorney to represent the District when the Potomac Electric Power Company appeals from the decision of Justice Gould in the District Supreme Court, in which he upheld the company's valuation of its electric light company.

Mr. Syme, who resigned as corporation counsel only a few months ago, worked out the legal aspect of the power company valuation and defended it in the District Supreme Court.

Undoubtedly Will Appeal. Asked today if an appeal would be made, William F. Ham, president of the power company, said: "The public utility act provides for an appeal from the decision of the lower court to the Court of Appeals and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States. In view of the large interests involved and the importance of a final determination of the matter, the company will undoubtedly take the necessary steps to perfect an appeal to the Supreme Court as soon as it can be done."

The decision of Judge Gould compelling the company to secure congressional action if the street railway problem is to be promptly and effectively solved.

Order Ready in Few Days. The order to be signed by Judge Gould formally upholding the commission's valuation is being prepared and will be ready to be signed before the court within the next few days.

Although the act of the utilities commission in reducing the rate of electricity from 10 to 8 cents a kilowatt hour was based on the valuation, the company's valuation against the rate, now pending before the District Supreme Court, is heard on its own merits.

The rate case, according to an attorney of the company, is on the court calendar and may be brought up soon. Mr. Ham pointed out today that the public has nothing to lose by having the valuation of the company's property settled by the higher courts, since the company is required to set aside 2 cents out of every 10 cents paid by the public.

This money will be refunded with interest to the users of electricity if the higher courts finally uphold the valuation of the commission and also the commission's action in ordering the rate reduced from 10 to 8 cents.

HEADING OFF BILLS FOR WOODMEN'S DRINGS WRANGLE

Storm of Protest Greeted Witness' Comment on Legion Commander's Statements.

Another row occurred today at the House before the House ways and means committee on soldier relief measures. It came when Edward H. Hale, representing Veterans of Foreign Wars, told the committee that statements made yesterday by Frank J. Miller, commander of the American Legion, were "erroneous and should be contradicted."

A storm of protest resulted, but Chairman Fordney restored quiet by warning that unless order could be maintained "we will quit these hearings."

Representative Treadway, republican, said the committee should not permit criticism of the American Legion, adding that "the rivalry exists between various associations."

"Criticism must be permitted if we get anywhere," interjected Representative Garner, democrat.

After five minutes of wrangling among members, during which several bills were introduced, Fordney ruled that witnesses should not criticize other organizations.

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BUREAU OF MARKS G. P. OFFICE PACE

Seen as Tending to Uninstructed Delegations to Chicago.

BY N. O. MESSENGER. Acrimony and bitterness engendered in the contest among the republican aspirants for the presidential nomination occasion concern in party councils more interested in republican success in November than the advancement of personal ambitions in June.

"Here is where friendship ceases," is said to threaten to be the factional slogan, from things that are going; another case of the spear that knows no brother. The "favorite" seems likely to become engaged in a family row marked by anything but brotherly conduct. It is found that in the friendly snowballing some of the snowballs are bricks to them.

Tends to Uninstructing. All of which is expected to tend to the sending of uninstructed delegations to Chicago to the fullest extent possible, so that the best of an open convention, now the objective of many of the older statesmen of the party, may be brought out.

Their aim is to prevent any candidate for the nomination having a preponderating vote on the first ballot, so that the convention may have opportunity to consider the actual merits of the candidates and choose the man who would most likely be the strongest at the polls.

Wood Managers Aggressive. The Wood managers are charged with being the most aggressive in the alleged campaign to secure the nomination. They are pictured as standing with their backs to the wall, beset by the combined field of candidates, and striking out right and left, regardless of whose head they hit or what they hit.

Senator Johnson is reported as taking a hand in the shilly and singlestick practice, too, being quoted in dispatches from the west as charging the other candidates with lavish expenditure of money in the primaries. He does not specify who the "whaler" who is scattering the coin of the realm, but insists that the cost of campaign is as poor as a church mouse.

Lowden's Friends Complain. Gov. Lowden's friends are complaining that the personal attacks upon their candidate, which they allege to trace to the Wood headquarters in Chicago. They assert that the use of the literature being sent out from there surpasses in personal vituperation against Gov. Lowden anything that has been known in the past. The result is a large fund to expend, and they have had to combat the allegation in several states.

Held Play Checkmated. The bold play of the Wood managers to attempt a break in the Lowden ranks in the governor's own state has been promptly met and checkmated by the Illinois delegation in Congress. The delegation, which is composed of the individual members an invitation to join the Wood movement. The entire republican delegation in Congress has been asked to sign a telegram to the Wood men that their invitation "is offensive to every member of the republican party in Illinois." The Wood people "back up."

The Wood campaigners are going after Senator Harding in Indiana and Michigan, where they are under the name of "Wood people." They have abandoned North Dakota to Senator Johnson, and are now concentrating their principal efforts to the middle west and prairie states, having been told by the Wood men that to make no headway in the east until they show definite strength in the west.

Mr. Harding and Lowden reaching out for the old-line republican vote in the middle and western states, and the Wood men, who are progressive sentiment, the Wood managers are said to be finding themselves in a hard row for stumps.

Johnson Making Headway. Senator Johnson, who has made signal headway in North Dakota, and this, too, despite the fact that he distasteful to the Wood men, is strong in that state. Before entering the state he gave out an interview in which he stated that he was sympathetic with the extreme socialist doctrines of the League. The reports of his support of the League, and the courage and vigor of his utterances won him friends, and that he has added a favorable impression.

Political managers take note of the fact that while the Wood men are far west are stirred and harrowed by the rival candidates, there is notable placidity in the states east of the Alleghenies, which appear to be in a kind of "let alone" state. This is declared to be that the eastern republican leaders have a well defined plan of action, and are picking up the western broncho-busters.

New York Sets the Pace. New York state has set the pace by refusing to line up for any particular candidate in advance of the convention. Pennsylvania is keeping step and the same spirit is pervading New England. The south is expected to send uninstructed delegations, though not entirely without candidatorial predilections. The result counted upon is that the convention will be a free-for-all, and the party to victory in November.

The elder statesmen in the party's ranks are expected to be heard constantly—to try to keep the progressive and Roosevelt men from becoming estranged in the discovery of seven human skeletons on a beach at Staten Island was cleared up today, when it was found that they were the bones of persons buried forty years ago when the spot was a cemetery. Recent high tides washed away part of an eight-foot embankment and left the bones protruding from the sand.

Skeleton Mystery Is Solved. NEW YORK, March 3.—A mystery surrounding the discovery of seven human skeletons on a beach at Staten Island was cleared up today, when it was found that they were the bones of persons buried forty years ago when the spot was a cemetery. Recent high tides washed away part of an eight-foot embankment and left the bones protruding from the sand.

Senator Spencer of Missouri today introduced an amendment to his bill providing additional compensation for the dependent relatives of members of the police and fire departments of the District of Columbia. The amendment would include the dependents of the United States park police on duty here. The Senate bill is supported by the President's message. Neither has indicated what effect the President's message had.

PARK POLICE FAMILIES WOULD BENEFIT BY BILL. Senator Spencer of Missouri today introduced an amendment to his bill providing additional compensation for the dependent relatives of members of the police and fire departments of the District of Columbia. The amendment would include the dependents of the United States park police on duty here. The Senate bill is supported by the President's message. Neither has indicated what effect the President's message had.

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